the other states of the Union, and to do everything in my power to encourage her development, and thus advance the interests of all of our people.

To me personally, my fellow citisens, this is a great occasion, and one, I frust, I meat thoroughly and fully appreciate. To be selected, without opposition, by the great political organization to which I have always had the honor to belong, to the first place within the gift of the citisens of my native state, and to be elected by a majority considerably in excess of that given to the chief magistrate of the chief magistrate of of that given to the chief magistrate of the nation, who is also of my own politi-cal faith, and whose name was on the same ticket with my own, are compli-ments and honors which any one should most fully appreciate. I am profoundly grateful, therefore, to my fellow citizens for the high honors they have so cheer-fully and willingly conferred upon me, Will Not be Partisan.

Born and reared upon the sacred soil of your size, my incrests are yours, and

of your state, my interests are yours, and of your state, my interests are yours, and your wishes shall be mine. My utmost endeavors, I promise you, shall be exerted to administer our laws carefully, thoughtfully, fairly, impartially. I am a Republican, and everybody in West Virginia knows it, but as your governor, your chief executive officer, I shall be absolutely impartial in the enforcement of the law.

solutely impartial in the enforcement of the law.

In the distribution of patronage, I shall serve my party first; but in the execution of the trusts placed in my keeping by the people of my state, I shall know no party, class, race, or creed. My intention, therefore, is to be fair and just and impartial in the execution of the laws of the prosperous commonwealth of West Virginia. In all public transactions, a Democrat will be as welcome at the state house as a Republicas.

I desire here and now to assure my friends of all political parties, that it shall be my aim and purpose to require an honest and economical administration of all of our public institutions. I have selected for directors and regents of these various institutions, the very best men within the limits of our commonwealth. No board appointed by me shall be without minority representation, whether the law requires it or not. With humiliation I have seen more than one of our great state institutions crippled and handleapped by partisan manipulations. I have seen our university, which ought to be greater than it is, wholly under the our great state institutions crippled and handleapped by partisan manipulations. I have seen our university, which ought to be greater than it is, wholly under the control of one political party for almost a generation. It pained me as a citizen to see it many times grossly mismanaged and cramped and hampered in the great work it was designed, by the law, that it should do for our people. For a score or more of years not a representative of the minority party was allowed upon its board of regents. This was wrong—grossly wrong. That condition will never occur again. If the law did not require it, I would give the minority party fair representation on the board of management of its affairs.

Above all other things, politics should not be allowed to enter into our educational institutions. Under my administration, there will be no politics in our schools, from the infant department to the university. The people may depend on that. If I can prevent it, no teacher will be dismissed, if he is competent, because he is a Democrat, nor will one be employed simply because he is a Republican. The age in which we live is too enlightened to allow anything like that to be done. Because our educational work has been prostituted to political to the minority part work has been prostituted to political to prostituted to political work has been prostituted to political to political to the minority part when the minority we have the minority when the minority we have t

enlightened to allow anything like that to be done. Because our educational work has been prostituted to political purposes in the past is no reason why it should be done in the future. It will not be done, if it is in my power to prevent it, and I do not arrogate too much to my-self to say that I believe it is in my power to cotop it, should it ever be attempted.

ago, it has almost osubore in its attentance of students, and in its usefulness inceducational work. Its curriculum is equal to any like school in the west or south. It shall be my purpose to do everything in my rower to double its growth and usefulness during my administration. It is not cianing too much to say that this can be done. It is not arrogating too much too say that it will be done. The querienty and efficiency will be the only requirements for its faculty. The question will not be asked, as was the custom in a large part of the past quarter of a century, "does the applicant with systematic regularity vote the Democratic ticket." I do not disparage men from voting the Republican ticket, but that will not avail them anything when they apply for a situation in our achools, unless they are otherwise éducationally qualified for the position they seek. These pledges, my fellow citizens. I will faithfully carry out.

Much stress was placed upon corpora tions by our Democratic friends during the last campaign. Upon this question my views were expressed freely and without reserve all over the state. I

thour reserve all over the state. I ver could see any good reason why an corporated body of men should be pras-tited or persecuted simply for the rea-rithat it is a corporation. I am not we not was I ever an attorney for any poration, but I have always sought to fair with all individual citizens and incorporated bodies as well. I have ariably opposed trusts, and I always all; but when a number of men form core business purposes. I never felt it themselves into a corporate any lat-proper business purposes. I never felt it to be my duty to throw obstacles in the way of their success. On the contrary, I have invariably deemed it to be my duty to aid them in all proper undertakveloped without the encouragement of all such movements and enterprises as

It is a mistake to create prejudice against men who organize for legitimate purposes and pursuits. Instead of fewer corporations in West Virginia, we need more of them. Instead of crushing out those we already have, it is our duty to invite others to come among us to aid us in the development of our almost inexhaustable natural resources. It shall be my unawerving aim to be fair and justified and individuals and corporations who may come to West Virginia during the next four years, to cast their lots with us, and become citizens of our growing and prosperous commonwealth. I will therefore, take no stock now or never in the nonsensical cry of "down with the rich men and corporations." Such talk is anarchy, and anarchy will never secure an enduring foothoid in our "Switzerland of America." The anarchists have said that they will blow us up. We will blow them up. Our civilization is too far advanced for our people to tolerate such a sentiment in West Virginia as that.

Do not misunderstand me. I am not is a mistake to create prejudice

Do not misunderstand me. I am not Do not misunderstand me. I am not willing to surrender either our rights or our territory to trusts or monopolies. On the contrary, I promise carefully to guard the interests and property of our monopolies and trusts. No trust owns me. Neither do the anarchists. I am wholly divorced from both of them, and always expect to be, and always intend to be.

to be.
I shall require from our state boards, economical and honest administration.

I shall require from our state locators, economical and honest administration. I have chosen, as I have already said, the very best men in the commonwealth as members of these boards, and I have not sought to dominate them in the appointment of subordinate officials. As far as in my power lies to prevent, there will be no mismanagement of any of these institutions, or misappropriation of the public funds of the state.

My observation in the past teaches me that honest men will perform their duties faithfully. For all these boards in horse sected men of the highest character and of established business qualifications, and I shall expect at their hands faithful administration of these trusts. In this connection I desire to pay proper tribute to my immediate predecessor, who, in my Sudgment, has done his very best to place our state indone his very best to place our state in-stitutions on a higher plane than that

of spoils.

I have in mind a number of suggestions as to needed amendments of our laws relative to our state institutions, which I will embody in my first message

so-called normal school at Huntington. We have no real normal school in our state. We ought to have one. Our laws contemplate such a school, but unfortunately we have none. We should have one distinctive school of pedagory. A normal school contemplates the education of teachers and nothing but teachers. By all means we should have one such school in West Virginia. Our so-called normal schools are only academies. We need above everything cise, a real normal school for the training of teachers only. I hope to see the day when we shall have such a school in our state. We will have it. It may not be established during my administration, but in the fullness of time it will come. Another of these suggestions is the broadening of the scope of our state university. Its plan of work is not in accord, in many respects, with what it should be, to enable it to do the best possible work in educating the young men and women of our state. There is a higher and broader field for it to occupy, which it has not hitherto included withm the scope of its possibilities.

Other Reforms.

Another of these suggestions is a regular and authorized officer under the

Another of these suggestions is a regular and authorized officer under the law, a chaplain to the state prison at Moundaville. In my judgment, it is a blot on West Virginia's good name that she has no one duly authorized to give his undivided time to the moral and appiritual natures of the men confined in that institution. These criminals are entitled to our careful consideration. We are derelict, if we fail to do anything and everything in our power to reform and regenerate these unfortunates. Another of these suggestions is an exact geological survey of our state. Such survey is the only means of giving to us a thorough knowledge of our great natural resources, and will enable us to prove authoritatively all that we claim for our state. law, a chaptain to the state prison at

prove authoritatively all that we claim for our state.

Another of these sugggestions is the complete equipment of an immigration bureau, by which alone we can, by the authority of the state, present all of our natural advantages to those who are seeking homes, and who might come among us and cast their lots with us, if we can hold out proper inducements to encourage them to come.

Still another of these suggestions is whether it is wise to maintain the irreducible school fund with a view of providing for the general education of the children of the future, or whether this fund, already accumulated, shall be used, by proper distribution, for the education of the children of the third present generation.

Tam unalterably and forever opposed to everything like sectionalism. I am a Virginian, but at the same time. I am an American. In my estimation, the mation is greater than a state. I stand for the United States first, and for West Virginia next. I yield to none greater admiration for my native state, but with me it is always the United States first, and West Virginia secondly. The whole is greater than a part. The general government is bigger than any one of it constituent parts. I trust I shall always be big enough and broad enough to see beyond the integral to the whole. Tam sincere, my fellow citizens, when I say that I believe West Virginia is entering upon a new era of unparalleled prosperity. With seventeen thousand square miles of the best coal territory on the face of the carth, with oil and gas deposits thus far unequaled; with forests superior to those of any of our sistery commenwealths; with a climate which cannot be excelled; with seenry for beauty and grandeur unsurpassed; with a school system as good as the best; with courts fearless in the enforcement of the law; with churches full abreast of the times; with as noble a class of natives as any on which the sun has eve; shone; and with railroads building in, through and acrost our borders; with all of these advantages, why may I not conclude that there is a great tuture before us as a people and a state. From our developing resources, we may look for money enough for all our needs, and with which we may be able to lift all of our public institutions to a higher plane of usefulness.

West Virginia has not always had a big treasure chest overrunning with gold, but as her resources increase it would be folly for her to be contented with the methods that were absolutely necessary in the past. Internal improvement, well-patronized and subsidized schools; carefully provided and thoroughly equipped penal and charitable institutions, good roads, bridges, and all things of that sort, not only add to the comfort an incite to the development of a state, but

Deep Impression Made.

cupted with cheers and applause. announcements of his policies toward the various state institutions were listened to with great attention and the conclusion of each paragraph was greeted with hearty applause, especially was his declarations favoring non-partisan boards and management for our state educational institutions applauded, and more than once was he interrupted with cries such as "That's right," and "That's the tith."

The address made a deep impression on The address made a deep impression on the thousands who listened to it. "I have always regarded Wes Atkinson," said a Democrat who stood beside me, "as a bitter partisan, and have been prejudiced against him by rending Democratic newspaper opinions, of him. I find I have been under a wrong impression. That is an address of a partisan, It is true, but it is also the address of a man big enough and broad-minded enough to be chief executive of any state. I take back all I ever said about him that was mean."

back all I ever said about him time was mean."

At the conclusion of the address the oath was administered by Judge Mc-Whorter, of the state court of appeals, and after the announcement by Governor Atkinson that he had appointed W. M. O. Dawson, to be secretary of state, a benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Winters, of the Presbyterian church. This concluded the ceremony, and West Virginia passed into the control of the Republican party, which it is hoped and believed, will prove faithful to the trust.

Halran Hour a Governor.

It was 12:30 when the oath was taken,

It was 12:30 when the oath was taken and for a half hour, it may be said, that President of the senate N. E. Whitaker, President of the senate N. E. Whitaker, of Wheeling, was, under the constitution governor of this great state. He bore the honor gracefully and did not seem a bit worried over the great responsibility that was resting upon him. In fact he did not seem to realize that he occupied the position. He was not observed to consult his watch, but was a close listener to the inaugural address. G. A. D.

RECEPTION AND BALL

A Brilliant Affair-Large Assemblage. Some Handsome Totlets.

From a Staff Correspondent, CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 4. The inaugural reception and ball given by the citizens of Charleston to-night at the state house was a pronounced success, and remarkable for the number of prominent people who present from all parts of the state. It was a brilliant assemblage of beautiful women and handsome men.

berg, where the dancing was, were tasteful, artistic and costly, flowers and burning predominating. It was late when the reception began and late when the festivities ended. In It was late when the reception began and lake when the festivities ended. In the receiving line were: Governor George W. Atkinson: ex-Governor MacCorkle, Judge and Mrs. W. H. English, Judge and Mrs. W. H. English, Judge and Mrs. H. C. McWhyrter, General and Mrs. E. P. Rucker, Hon. L. M. Lafolleite, and Miss Dans; Mr and Mrs. M. A. Kendall, Hon J. R. Trotter, Mrs. W. Stuman Barea General and Mrs. J. W. M. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Chilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Chilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Chilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cooks, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. C. Olonel Thomas E. Gould.Colonel Morris Horkchelmer and Mrs. Horkchelmer, General D. Mayer, Colonel Thomas H. Guld. Colonel Thomas E. Gould.Colonel Morris Horkchelmer and Mrs. Horkchelmer, General Casteel.

The ladles who assisted in receiving were attractively and fashlonably costumed.

Among the most notable were the following:

Mrs. Morris Horkhelmer, of Wheeling, gold satin gown, trimmed with

Morris Horkhelmer, of Wheeling gold eatin gown, trimmed with duchess and point lace, and see pearls, violet velvet, diamond ornaments. Miss Florence Atkinson, Nile green sath, duchess rose velvet, trimmed in artificial jacque roses. Mrs. MacCorkle, dahlla satin bro-cete white chiffon

ide, white chiffon. Mrs. Edgar P. Rucker, black moire.

Mrs. Edgar P. Rucker, black more, velour bodice, yellow satin velled in black chiffon, diamond pendants.
Miss Dana, Dresden taffeta, violets.
Mrs. Waitman Barbe, white chiffon over white taffeta.
Mrs. W. E. Chilton, black figured taffets.
Mrs. McWhorter, reception tollette, black figure.

black silk.

Miss Marjorle Gentry, pale blue or-gandle over blue taffets, carried vio-

lets.
Among the Wheeling ladles present were Mrs. W. W. Arnett and Mrs. Charles H. Tanex.
The Elkins Club was well represented.

SENSATIONAL SUIT.

Against a Mt. Pleasant Horseman-Verdiet Rendered for the Plaintiff.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, March 4. The jury in the \$20,000 damage case of Milligan, against James C. Clayton Hodge, a wealthy horseman, of Mt. Pleasant, for libel, hecause of an article alleged to have been sent by Hodge to the Wheeling News, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff this evening, for \$2,500.

The case has been on trial for three days, and nearly one hundred witnesses were on the stand. It was sensational because of the prominence of the par-

A peculiar feature of the trial was the testimony of Frank Milligan, hishand of the plaintiff, who left his wife and went to Africa and returned lately. He was unseemly jealous and thought his wife filtred with men, and imazined he heard rappings on the outside of the house, at night, which his wife answered, but his suspicions were clearly disproved.

Hodge endeavored to prove he was not the author of the article in question, but experio testified that the writting was the same as in other letters of Hodge's.

THIS MEANS WAR.

Greece Will Refuse to Vacate Crete.
Greek Reserves Called Out.
ATHENS, March 4.-4 p. m.-There is

no longer any doubt that the reply of Greece to the identical notes of the powers, delivered on Monday last and in-sisting on the Greek fleet and troops leaving Crete within six days from that date will be in the negative. The reply of the Greek government will explain the reasons why Greece cannot recall her forces and why she considers the

her forces and why she considers the scheme for autonomy, proposed by the powers, to be inapplicable to Crete.

After a dabinet council held this morning, the premier, M. Delyannis, had a long conference with the king. It is stated that the government has decided to call out the army of reserves of 1890, 1889 and 1888 and that this step will be followed by a general mobilization of the Greek forces.

and resistance to the powers are of daily occurrence, especially in Thessaly.

Reports are published here that the German officers in the Turkish army have been appointed to command the troops on the Greece frontier.

WRECKING TRAIN WRECKED

Year Zanesville, and Three Employes are

Killed.
ZANESVILLE. O., March 4.—The
Baltimore & Ohlo wrecking train left
the track about ten miles east of this
city as it was on its way to clear a

Illegal Liquor Selling. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

TERA ALTA, W. Va., March 4 .- Upon a warrant sworn out before Justice John Hill to-day by Glen Hardesty, Orlando Smallwood was arrested on the charge of selling intoxicating liquors without a license and of running a charge of setting intoxacting industry without a license and of running a gambling house. Upon being taken before Squire Hill by Constable Hardesty and policeman Farker Beatty, Mr. Smallwood plead guilty and his bond was placed at \$200 in each case.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, rain; warm on the lakes; southeasterly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

SEE the new song Rock-a-Bye Lady, by Miss Flora H. Pollack. Words by Eugene Field. On sale at F. W. BAUMER CO'S,

TORTURING, liching, scaly skin eruptions, burns and scalds are soothed at once and promptly healed by De-Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, the best known cure for piles, C. R. Goetze, corner Twelfith and Market streets; Bowle & Co., Bridgeport; Peabody & Son, Benwood.

OPTICIANS-JOHN BECKER & CO.

ANNOUNCEMENT. CLASSES John Becker & Co.,

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS.

3527 Jacob Street,

Have engaged Mr. John H. Coon, of Illi-nois, a graduate of the Eigh Rophthalmic College, to take charge of Testing the Eyes and Fitting of Glasses. When you find yourself in need of Spectacles it will pay you to consult us. We can give you good service and save you money on your purchases. Very respectfully.

FROM THE FRONT PORCH

Continued From First Page

government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provision for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

The government should not be permitted to run behind, or increase its debt, in times like the present. Suitably to provide against this is the mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed its receipts, it can only be met by loans, or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more sevenue, there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue and that without delay, hindrance, or postponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safer reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannet last opinion. We should have more revenue and that without delay, hindrance, or postponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safer reliance. It will suffice while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten that however much such loans may temporarily relieve the situation, the government is still indebted for the amount of the surplus thus accrued, which it must ultimately pay, while its ability to pay is not strengthened, but weakened by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in great emergencies to preserve the government or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of either has no justification.

Best Way to Maintain Credit.

Best Way to Maintain Credit.

Best Way to Maintain Credit.

The best way for the government to maintain its credit, is to pay as it goes—not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the sovernment, pursued from the beginning land practiced by all parties, administrations, to raise the bulk of our evenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption, and avoiding, for the most part, every form of direct taxation except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tarift taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made pialner at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports, is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement of our country. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped and expected that Congress will, at the earliest practicable moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be signally beneficial and slelpful to every section, and every enterprise of the people. To this policy, we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmes prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the government, both at home and abroad, and go far towards stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency which has been heavy and well nigh constant for several years.

Revision of the traiff, especial The best way for the government to maintain its credit, is to pay as it goes

In the revision of the tariff, especial ittention should be given to the re-enectment and extension of the reciproc actment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets, for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country, by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot pro-duce ourselves, and which do not in-volve any loss of liber to our own peo-ple, but tend to increase their employ-ment.

freight wreck. Three men, all of New-ark, Ohlo, were killed and several in-jured. The dead are: Engineer Augus-tus Dutton, Fireman Johns and Brake-man John Toeme.

The injured, none fatally, are: Louis H. Smart and D. Dubois.

The depression of the past four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of tollers of the ountry, and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufac-turing will be a relief to both. No por-tion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free gavenages. labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government, nor more loyal in their support, while mone bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the government, or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producer is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and that will expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease, rather than increase, our public expenditures. Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we cannot promptly attain it, we can resolutely turn our faces in that direction, and ald its return by friendly legislation. However, troublesome the situation may appear. Congress will not, I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to releve it, as far as legislation can do so. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt, energetic, and intelligent action of Congress, than upon any other single agency affecting the situation.

An suspiring, too, to remember that

An Inspiring Thought.

It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great emergency in the 108 years of our eventful national life, has ever arisen that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people, with fidelity to their best interests and highest courage by the American people, with fidelity to their best interests and highest destiny, and to the honor of the American name. These years of glorious history have exalted mankind and advanced the cause of freedom throughout, the world, and immeasurably strengthened the precious free institutions which we enjoy. The people love and will sustain these institutions. The great exsential to our happiness and prospectly is that we adhere to the principles upon which the government was established and Insist upon their faithful observance, Equality of rights must prevail and one laws be always and everywhere respected and obeyed. We may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great republic, but it is consoling and encouraging to realize that free speech, a free press, free thought, free schools, the free and unmolested right of religious liberty and worship, and free and fair alections are dearer, and more of the schools, the elections are dearer, and more of the schools, the sections are dearer, and more of the sections are dearer, and more of the sections are dearer, and more cligious liberty and worship, and free and fair elections are dearer, and more iniversally eployed to-day than ever efore. These guarantees must be acredly preserved and wisely strength-ned. The constituted authorities must which I will embody in my first message to the legislature.

One of these suggestions is the establishment of a curriculum in our present. Hight, and the house and senate cham-

execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests.

the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely reals.

One of the lessons taught by the late election, which all can rejoice in, is that the citizens of the United States are both law-respecting and law-abiding people, not easily swerved from the path of patriotism and honor. This is in entire accord with the genius of our institutions, and but emphasizes the advantages of inculcating even a greater love for law and order in the future. Immunity should be granted to mone who violate the laws, whether individuals, corporations or communities; and as the constitution imposes upon the President the duty of both its own execution, and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions, I shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect. The declaration of the party now restured to power, has been in the past that of "Opposition of all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and it, has supported "Such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

Immigrations and Civil Service.

Our naturalization and immigration

Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the

Immigration and Civil Service.

Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the republic would be a citizsuship too ignorant to understand, or too vicious to appreciate, the great value and beneficence of our constitution and laws, and against all who come here to make war upon them? our gates must be promptly and tightly closed. Nor must we be unmindful sof the need of improvement among our citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free education. Illiteracy must be banished from the land, if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the crilightened nations of the world, which, under Providence, we ought to schee.

Reforms in the civil service must go on. But the changes should be real and genuine, polyperfunctory, or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of Congress, I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule or custom, who are inefficient, incompetent or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this, and the people heartilly approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seasin all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind, few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvelious rapidity in every field of enterprise and endeavor until we have become foremost in all the great links of inland trade, commerce and industry. Yet, while this is true, our Ame great people.

Foreign Relations

It has been the policy of the United States since the foundation of the government, to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the and amity with all the nations of the world and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entangiement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a form and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor, and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. Our diplomacy should seek nothing more, and accept nothing less, than is due us. We want no wars of conquest; we must swold temptation of territorial aggression. Warshould never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency. Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual differences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employes by the Forty-ninth Congress, in 1886, and its application has extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of the senate and house of the Fifty-first Congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the Britworld and this accords with my concep-The latter resolution was accepted as the The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the British house of commons, in 1893, and upon our invitation. a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great British was signed at Washington, and transmitted to the senate for its ratification, in January last.

Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative; since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire nationals.

recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than by force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urge the early action of the senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be over-estimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the

leadership in so grand a work.

Extra Session of Congress. It has been the uniform practice each President to avoid, as far as poscach President to avoid, as far as possible, the convening of Congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity, is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in Congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty, places the responsibility of such neglect upon the executive himself. The condition of the public treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of Congress. It alone has the power to provide revenues for the government. Not to convene it under such circumstances. It can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty. I do not sympathize with the sentiment that Congress in session is dangerous to our general business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the sent of government in the execution of the sovereign will should not operate as an injury, but a benefit. There could be no better time to put the government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done, and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action.

It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of Consible, the convening of Congress

It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meeting of Con-

gress until more than a year efter to has been chosen, deprived Congress to often of the inspiration of the popular will, and the country of the corresponding benefits. It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of executive because unjust to the interests of the people. Our actions now will be free from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of Congress. We are nearly two years from a congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as it such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calling and patriotically without fearing its effect upon an early election. One fellow citizens who may disagree with us upon the churacter of this lexitation, prefer to have the question settled now, even against their preconcived views—and perhaps settled a reasonably, as i trust and believe in will be, as to insure great permanence—than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States.

Again, whatever settlon Congress may take will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people aper called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to the righting and lasting settlement of the question In view of these consideration. I shall deem It my duty as President to convene Congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the fifteenth day of March 1897.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I congratulate the

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestation of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of
sectional of geographical lines, but to
some extent also the prejudices which
for years have distracted our councils
and married our true greatness as a
union. The triumph of the people,
whose verdict is carried into effect today, is not the triumph of one section,
nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people. The north and
south no longer divide on the old lines,
but upon principles and polities; and
in this fact surely every lover of the
country can find cause for true felictation. Let us rejoice the and cultivate
this spirit: it is ennobling and will be
both a gain and blessing to our belowed
country. It will be my constant ain
to do nothing, and permit nothing to
be done, that will arrest or disturb this
growing sentiment of unity and cooperation, this revival of esteem, and affillation which now animates so many
thousands in both the old antagonistic
sections, but I shall cheerfully do evcrything possible to promote and increase it.

Let me again repeat the words of
the oath administered by the chief justice, which, in their respective spheres
so far as applicable. I would have all
my countrymen observe: "I will fathfully execute the office of President of
the United States, and will, to the bes
of my additive, preserve, protect and
defend the constitution of the Unked recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of

of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the Unker

States."

This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord Most High To keep it will be my single purpose, my constant prayer—and I shall excited the result of the same and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities. States.

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A few only need be mentioned in this connection. They include such known citizena as Stephen Waterhouse J. H. Lancaster, Secretary Schmulbach Brewing Company; Charles Hoffman, the well known butcher; William Goer-ing, of the German Fire Insurance Campany; C. H. Ahrens, of Kraft, Frank & Company; John A. McGinness, foreman Nail City Stamping Company; John Brill, of Greer & Laing; Louis Schrader, of J. T. Goodwin, & Company; O. R. Hughes, of Sherrard; Edward Read, re-tired merchant; O. N. Mechan, Steubenville, O.; John G. Pogue, Alexandria. Pa.; T. E. Amick, A. P. Dalzell, G. I-Colmell, of Wellsburg, G. O. Robinson and William S. Carroll, of Bellaire; Rev. Dr. D. A. Cunningham, Superintendent W. H. Anderson, H. L. Blond, Asa B Booth, Rev. McCutcheon, Rev. W. H. Hayden, L. Spence, of Martin's Ferry, Edward Wagner, John Wright, J. H. Emblen, Rev. W. A. Anderson. Thomas, of Bridgeport; J. C. Reed. of Wellsburg, and many others of equal prominence, including professional men. school teachers, clergy, students, etc. Some of these cases presented difficulties which had baffled professional treatment for years, yet in every instance complete and permanent relief has been afforded and willing testimony to that effect has

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